THE MASSACHUSETTS

CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

Organized May 22, 1877.

Incorporated March 16, 1878.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT,

MAY, 1879.

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President.

WILLIAM GASTON.

Vice-Presidents.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Quincy.
SAMUEL E. SEWALL, Boston.
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Cambridge.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, Cambridge.
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, Boston.
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LORING MOODY.

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Special Agent.
FRANCIS HINCKLEY.

Financial Agent.
EDWIN BATTLES.

INTRODUCTORY.

As a necessary result of the progressive spirit and movements of the age, greater attention is being given to the all important subject of Sociology. And, as children are prospective factors in the active relations of life, it is becoming a question of great importance, as to the character and disposition of the powers and forces which they are to carry into these relations. Shall they enter as paupers or drones to be supported by the industrious public? as the vicious and criminal, to disturb the peace, and make war upon the welfare of society? or shall they become good citizens, bearing their full share of the public burdens cheerfully, and in all ways striving to promote the public good? It is not to be questioned that a vast majority of children, under the influence of the family, and the ordinary institutions of society, and from their inherent tendencies, grow up naturally within the last named class. But, there is always a minority of people, and yet sufficient in numbers and strength, who grow up to maturity, outside of any healthful moral influence, either from the family, or any beneficent institution of society, who fall under the most debasing influences. and inevitably drift into poverty, vice, or crime, — or all combined; and so become disturbers of the public peace, and heavy burdens upon its industrial and pecuniary resources.

Whether from the broader view of the social scientist, on grounds of political economy, or a mere humane impulse,— doubtless, mainly the latter,— the last half century has witnessed remarkable movements for the welfare of unfortunate children.

But whatever may have been the impelling motives to these various organizations, we cannot but feel that something more than a mere benevolent desire to relieve outcast and wronged children, underlies. and is the inspiring motive to the activities of this Society. That it is guided by something more comprehensive than a mere sentiment: to wit: — an intelligent understanding of the parts which children are destined to play in the varied affairs of social life; and of the vast importance to the public welfare, that all children shall have the opportunities to which they are naturally entitled, of developing and bringing into activity, the highest and best element of their character; so that, upon entering into the active relations of society, they may bring to it peace, strength, and stability, instead of discord, weakness and disintegration.

And as initial steps in this direction. some practical applications of these principles will be mentioned in the following report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

Societies for the protection of animals have been in existence in Great Britain more than fifty years; and in this country about fifteen years; and the practical effects upon both animals and man have been of a truly elevating character. But among recent movements for improving the character and condition of society, there is no one which is more radical in its tendencies, or which goes more directly towards the root of social disorders than the lately organized movements for the "Protection of children form abuse, cruelty, and deprivation of their rights to education and the means of fitting them to discharge their duties in life with the greatest advantage to themselves and the public."

The honor of initiating and organizing this movement, belongs to JOHN WRIGHT, of New York, who, about four years ago, "in obedience to the command of his Heavenly Father," resolved to devote the remaining energies of a long life to the welfare of unfortunate children, and, in this, he has been guided by the highest wisdom and benevolence. For really, there is no better and surer means of enhancing the welfare of society, than by improving the character and condition of those who are soon to enter into its relations as active and responsible members.

Having during many years given much attentive consideration to the origin of poverty, vice, and crime, and having traced many of their remote causes back to inherited ancestral tendencies, and seeing in this a key to a final solution of the whole problem of evil, there yet remained what seemed almost insurmontable difficulties at the very outset, in the right use, and practical application of that key, which involve a higher wisdom, and a more absolute self-control, than is yet attained by even a small minority, in any society of ordinary condition. While seeking for a practical solution of these difficulties, my attention was called to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. And after much reflection the most favorable way towards a practical solution of this problem seemed to be through widely diffused associations of this kind; and as helping to this end, the organizing of a similar movement in this State, for here seemed to be a mode of approaching, if not of reaching the root of a large share of our social disorders. For if we could not eliminate the *heredity* of those burdened with ancestral tendencies to evil, we could at least, in cases properly coming under our control, so change their *environments*, as to bring them under the influence of such beneficent modifying conditions, as to make them the friends rather than the enemies of society; and useful instead of injurious members thereof. And looked at from whatever standpoint, moral, economical, or other, great good might result from an organized effort of this kind here.

And in the early part of September, 1876, I wrote to E. Fellows Jenkins, Secretary of the above-named Society, requesting a copy of

their Annual Report, and any other documents which would aid in the formation of a similar Society in this State; and soon received the following friendly and sympathetic reply: —

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1876.

LORING MOODY, ESQ., SECRETARY, &C.

Dear Sir, — I have this day mailed you copies of Report, Laws, &c., as you requested. I also send you herewith copies of laws which we hope you will be able to have passed in your next legislature. If any way we can aid in a movement towards organizing a Society in your city, command us. We will furnish you an electro of emblem as above (seal of the society), with any name you may adopt, engraved on same — if you desire — free of charge. Also send you copies of blanks, forms, &c., used in courts here by us. Trusting to again hear from you on the subject,

I remain with great respect,

E. FELLOWS JENKINS,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

The Reports, Laws, &c., referred to in this letter, were studied with great interest: but was hindered by other engagements from moving for an organization until the following spring. In the mean time the investigations of the discipline established at the State Reform School at Westboro, which disclosed the cruel, degrading, and barbarizing methods of *reform* (?) adopted at that institution, seemed to call for immediate action towards organizing a movement for the protection of unfortunate children, and on the first of April, 1877, I drew up the following invitation, obtained the signatures, and made all the arrangements for a meeting.

"As in all great centres of population there are numbers of children growing up in idleness, beggary, thieving, and other vices, who soon fall into the ranks of the criminal and dangerous classes; who not only degrade their own characters, but prey upon, burden, and disturb the peace of society; and as this state of things involves a need of associated efforts for the better protection of children from abuse, cruelty, deprivation of their rights to education, and the means best adapted to fit them to discharge their duties in life with the greatest advantage to themselves and to society, —

"The undersigned cordially and earnestly request you, with such friends as you may desire to invite, to meet with them in the Commonwealth Club Room, No. 6 Hamilton Place, opposite Park Street Church, Boston, on Wednesday, May 9th, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of forming a CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

"GEO. TYLER BIGELOW,
SAM'L E. SEWALL,
NATHAN APPLETON,
CHARLES E. NORTON,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,
RICH'D H. DANA, JR.,
FRANCIS J. CHILD,
CHARLES F. CHOATE,
JACOB M. MANNING,
MRS. J. M. MANNING,
LYDIA MARIA CHILD,
C. A. BARTOL,
E. H. BARTOL,
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,
PHILLIPS BROOKS,
THEODORE LYMAN,
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE,
HENRY A. SCUDDER,
WILLIAM GASTON,
A. A. MINER,
MARTIN BRIMMER,
MARY A. LIVERMORE,
CHARLES W. SLACK,
FREDERIC ROBBINS,
LORING MOODY."

On the day of the meeting, about forty or fifty people assembled in the Club Rooms. Nathan Appleton called the meeting to order, and Henry B. Rogers was appointed Chairman, and Loring Moody Secretary. Strange as it may seem, considerable opposition to the formation of a society was manifested in the meeting; mainly on the ground that there were already societies enough to do all the work needed, and the cost of supporting another society in the existing financial condition of the people.

The result was, that instead of appointing a committee, to prepare a plan of organization, a committee of six persons was appointed to consider and report if a new society was needed. After several meetings of the Committee, it was voted, five to one, in favor of a new Society; and a public meeting was held in the Woman's Club Rooms on the 22d of May, 1877, when the Society was organized under the following Constitution and Board of Officers: —

For the purpose of securing all needful legislation, and of enforcing all laws of the State, for the protection of children from abuse, cruelty, and deprivation of their rights to education, and the means of fitting them to discharge their duties in life with the best advantage to themselves and the public, — We the undersigned hereby form ourselves into a corporation to be known as the

MASSACHUSETTS CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

For the successful prosecution of this work, we will operate under the following form of organization, subject to the ordinary rules of amendment.

CONSTITUTION.

I. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, which shall include the President, Secretary, and Treasurer; each of whom shall discharge the duties indicated by their titles and usually performed by such officers; and they shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

II. The Directors shall prepare a code of By-Laws, which upon their adoption by the Society, shall govern the details of its operations.

III. The Secretary shall also be the General Agent, and shall labor to promote the objects of the Society according to the best of his abilities; and he may employ a clerk, whenever the exigencies of the cause may require and the means of the Society will allow, and shall receive a reasonable compensation for his services.

IV. Any person may be a member of this Society, by the annual payment of five dollars or more to its treasury and by signing this Constitution. And any person may become a life-member by the payment of fifty dollars at once.

V. Honorary Membership may be conferred upon those whose labors of love, for the welfare of children, entitle them to that distinction.

VI. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than fifteen persons; and to avoid the necessity of a too frequent meeting of the

whole Board, they may appoint an Executive Committee, from their own number, to attend to the minor details in the operations of the Society.

VII. The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, shall be held at such time and place as the Directors may appoint. They may also call such other meetings as they may deem necessary, fill vacancies in their own numbers, add to the number of Vice-Presidents, elect honorary members, employ counsel and such agents as may be necessary, and have the general oversight and government of the Society,—subject, however, to its own revision.

President, Abbott Lawrence, Boston; Vice-Presidents, Martin Brimmer, Boston; Amos A. Lawrence, Boston; Henry W. Longfellow, Cambridge; James Russell Lowell, Cambridge; Samuel E. Sewall, Boston; Phillips Brooks, Boston; James Freeman Clarke, Boston; Sarah S. Russell, Boston; Anna C. Lodge, Boston; Mary Hemenway, Boston; S. Griffith Morgan, New Bedford; Rachel Howland, New Bedford; Isaac Davis, Worcester; Mrs. P. S. Canfield, Worcester. Secretary, Loring Moody. Treasurer, Charles F. Shimmin. Directors, Abbott Lawrence, Mrs. Fenno Tudor, Mrs. G. Howland Shaw, Theodore Lyman, Nathan Appleton, Mrs. Wm. H. Thorndike, Mrs. Sarah B. Otis, Mrs. James K. Mills, M. J. Savage, Charles F. Shimmin, R. P. Hallowell, Miss M. L. Putnam, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Frederic Robbins, Loring Moody.

Several of the officers declined serving, and it was a number of weeks before the organization was so perfected as to enable us to take the field for earnest work. Although some good had been done in early summer, by putting a stop to the performances of a number of young children in circuses, where they had been used as riders, gymnasts, contortionists, &c. But early in the autumn, quite a number of neglected, and abused children were found, and such relief was afforded as their several cases demanded.

About six or seven months after our organization in May, several of our directors, who had no connection whatever with any movement towards forming the Society, and some of whom I had never heard of until they were recommended to official stations in it,—took great offence, at my calling attention in a printed circular, and by reading a letter, relating to the cases of several young girls who were exposed to moral abuse; and they proposed to amend the preamble to the constitution by inserting the word "physical," before the words "abuse, cruelty, &c." so as to bar any interference with, or any protection of, that class of cases.

And on this point the divergence of feeling, which developed into personal animosity, became so intense, as to hinder and obstruct all progress, and to bring the entire work of the Society to a dead-lock. Under this state of things after waiting about three months, and seeing no other solution of the difficulty, acting in accordance with the best of moral and legal advice,—on the ground that a house divided against itself cannot stand, we incorporated the Society under the laws, leaving out of its direction those who had caused and sustained

the division and hostile feeling above spoken of; and the Society took its place among the legally organized charities of the State, under the following

By-Laws.

Art. I. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Board of not less than seven Directors; which *ex officio* shall include the President, Secretary and Treasurer.

Art. II. The President shall preside at the Annual, and all other meetings of the Society, at which he may be present. In his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or a President pro-tem, shall preside.

Art. III. The Secretary shall notify and attend all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors; and shall act as clerk of all committees. He shall have charge of the office and all records of the Society; shall conduct its correspondence; and shall preserve all letters received, and copies of all letters written on behalf of the Society; and as its General Agent shall labor to promote its objects: and he shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the Directors.

Art. IV. The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds belonging to the Society; and shall invest and disburse the same with the approval of the Directors, or such committee as they may appoint. and he shall keep regular books of account.

Art. V. The Directors shall have the general oversight and government of the Society; subject, however, to its own revision. They shall hold regular quarterly, and such other meetings as may be required, to devise the best means of promoting the objects of the Society, and at any regular meeting of the Board three members present shall constitute a quorum. They may fill all vacancies; and appoint an Executive Committee to take charge of the details in the operations of the Society, and also such agents or officers to prosecute the work of the Society as are not herein provided for.

Art. VI. The Executive Committee shall hold monthly, and may hold such other meetings as the work committed to their care may require.

Art. VII. Any person may be a member of this Society, by the annual payment of five dollars into its treasury, and any person may become a life-member by the payment of fifty dollars at once. Honorary membership may be conferred on those whose labors of love for the welfare of children entitle them to that distinction. Patrons of the Society shall consist of such persons as pay one dollar and less than five dollars into its treasury.

Art. VIII. The Secretary and Treasurer shall make annual reports to the Society.

Art. IX. The first annual meeting for the choice of officers, and the transaction of other business, shall be held on the last Wednesday of May, 1879, and at all meetings of the Society nine members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. X. No alteration of these By-Laws shall be made, except upon a motion in writing, made at a meeting of the Society, entered upon the minutes, with the name of the member proposing it, and adopted by a two-thirds vote of members present, at a meeting of the Society called for the purpose of considering the proposed amendment, at least two weeks later than the date of the proposed alteration.

Soon after this action on our part, or about eleven months after the original organization of this Society, the individuals who had been left out from its legal incorporation proceeded to form another, with a different and prolonged tittle: and thus originated "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

Since the formation of the new society, various other reasons have been given by the movers and supporters of that enterprise, besides that stated above, in justification of their conduct. Among these reasons it has been stated, by one who had no knowledge whatever of the facts, that "some of the directors had no confidence" in the originator and organizer of the movement.

But all of them had confidence enough in him to enter into the movement with him, well knowing that he had not only set it on foot, but had borne the burden and responsibility of giving it organic form and active life. And besides, this plea, and all the scandals growing out of it, were the results of an after-thought, to vindicate an uncalled-for and counter—not to say, hostile—movement; as the sole ground of complaint at the outset was the offensive citation in the circular, and that alone was the reason for obstructing the work, and hindering the progress of the Society; and in order that the reader may know the whole "head and front" of the offense, the citation which stood among cases of beating, begging, &c., is here given verbatim: "Woman had charge of a little girl whose mother was off with a strange man. Girl occupied same bed with this woman with different men on different nights."

It will be seen that the whole trouble grew out of my desire to protect children from moral abuse.

Since the incorporation of this Society, on the 16th of March, 1878, it has pursued its humane work quietly but steadily, and has, we feel assured, accomplished much good; mainly in placing unfortunate children under such conditions and influences as will tend to make them blessings to themselves and to the societies in which they are destined to live and become active forces. So that those forces shall help to build up, rather than to pull down and destroy.

LEGISLATION.

In the winter of 1878 the Directors petitioned the legislature to so amend Section 1, of Chapter 283, Statues of 1876, relating to "the care and education of neglected children," as to make it obligatory upon "each of the towns and cities of this Commonwealth to make all needful provisions and arrangements," therein authorized, with suitable penalties for neglect, &c. And to so amend the second section of

said Statute as to authorize this society to make complaints provided for in said section.

In answer to this petition, the following Act was passed : —

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every city and town in this Commonwealth, of five thousand inhabitants or more, to take action under the first section of chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, concerning the care and education of neglected children.

SECT. 2. The officers and duly appointed agents of the Massachusetts Children's Protective Society, in addition to the persons appointed under the second section of said chapter, are hereby authorized to make complaints in case of violation of the ordinances or by-laws therein referred to. [*Approved May* 3, 1878.]

Here it is seen that the requirements of the law are limited to "cities and towns of five thousand inhabitants or more," with no penalty for neglect. Section second, however, meets our requirements, and we can work under it.

Notice was received at our office in February that a bill was before the House of Representatives which was especially designed to give exclusive power and prestige to the Society which had its origin in the personal animosity spoken of above. And to enable such as may read this to understand its character, the full text of the bill — which was hurried through under a suspension of the rules — is given below : —

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the probate court of any county, when it appears that any minor resident therein under the age of fourteen years is without a legally appointed guardian, and that such minor is entirely abandoned, or treated with gross and habitual cruelty by the parent or other person having the care or custody of such minor, or that such minor is illegally deprived of liberty, to appoint as guardian of such minor "The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" for such period as seems fit to the court ; and the society shall thereupon become entitled to the custody of such minor child to the exclusion of any other person, but shall not be entitled to the minor's goods and chattels. Said court may at any time, for good cause, revoke their decree.

SECT. 2. The parents or surviving parent or guardian unable to support a child under the age of fourteen years may place such child in charge of said society, which shall thereupon have custody of the child as aforesaid ; *provided*, that the agreement shall be in writing, signed by the parents, or parent, or guardian, and fixing the terms of said custody.

SECT. 3. Upon the complaint of said society that any child under the age of five years has been abandoned and deserted in any street or public place, or in any vacent building, any judge or justice of any court within his jurisdiction may give the custody of such child to said society for a period not exceeding thirty days : and the society shall thereupon give notice, under the direction of said judge

or justice, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county where such child is found; and, if said child is claimed by its parent, parents, or guardian, it may be returned to them by said udge or justice.

SECT. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed to oblige said society to receive the custody of any child.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Although this statute confers no new powers upon the probate courts, or the society named, it is liable to gross abuse; and as illustrations of the perversions and abuse of even this narrow and needless statute, two cases from a larger number are cited: —

A girl named Colvin gave birth to a child, in the house of a lady who was kindly caring for her, at 87 Washington Street, Charlestown. Being unable to providefor her offspring, she caused a notice to be published in a Boston paper, that an infant could be *had for adoption*, on application and inquiry of Mrs. Hamlin at the above address. Immediately the general agent of the society which had secured the above exclusive legislative distinction wrote to Mrs. Hamlin requesting her to call at his office, and she did so, when with considerable emphasis he told her the child belonged to his society, and he should take charge of it and carry it to their home. So making her, and its mother, believe he had a lawful claim upon it the infant was surrendered to him, carried to the society's "Shelter," at 145 Chambers Street, put into the hands of an unskilled and incompetent nurse, supplied with unfit food which it could not digest, -- in other ways treated improperly, under which bad management it famished, and was returned to its mother at the end of twelve days in a state of starvation, and it died the next morning of "inanition." There was no complaint of any cruelty, abuse, neglect or other wrong in this case. The child when removed from its mother was healthy and well supplied with natural food; and the Society could give no good reason for separating this infant from its mother in the manner which it did. The infant may have been taken under the second section of the Statute; but there was no "agreement in writing," nor any "terms fixed," further than a verbal promise by the agent to make the father pay something for its support, and to return the child within three or four days; both promises being unfulfilled.

The second is known as the "Bella Morris" case, to which public attention was called through a whole column article in the *Sunday Herald* of April 6, which represented that for more than six months the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had been investigating a case of shocking cruelty on Bartlett Street, Charlestown, where they found a girl seventeen years old, who from her infancy had been treated with the greatest inhumanity by her mother; who confined her much of the time in a dark closet, gave her frequent floggings, compelled her to eat her food from a plate on the floor, never allowed her to go to school or even upon the street, with a long catalogue of other gross and outrageous abuses, which had dwarfed and stunted her in body and mind. And to rescue the girl from these horrible cruelties the officers interfered and removed her

to the comfortable "home" of the Society on Chambers Street, where she was kindly cared for, and rejoicing greatly in her deliverance from her tyrant mother.

The whole story was so shocking in its details that our agent, Mr. Hinckley, went in search of the facts, and was assisted in his investigations by several neighbors of the Morris family, and by the family themselves; and, as the result of his inquiries, he found that there was *not one word of truth* in any of these charges of cruelty, abuse or neglect on the part of Mrs. Morris or any other member of the family towards the unfortunate Isabella; as it proved to be a case of sad misfortune, and that only.

It was found that the child was so feeble in her infancy that she was unable to walk until she was seven years old; and from other physical infirmities had to be dressed and cared for like an infant until she was fifteen, and, of course, could not go out to school, nor enjoy many other things common to children of her own age. And from these facts, which should have appealed to every one's sympathies for the parents as well as the child, the harrowing romance of April 6 was worked up.

And on the ground that this child was cruelly treated, abused and neglected, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children went to the house of Mrs. Morris on the 2nd of April, during the absence of her husband, and told her the legislature had passed a law which had just been approved by the Governor, authorizing his Society to remove any abused or neglected child from its parents, and take it into their own custody; and if the parents resisted they might be arrested and sent to prison. (By a reference to the law it will be seen that it authorized no such thing. But the agent made it a cover for his proceedings.) But Mrs. Morris knew nothing of the law nor of her own rights, or those of her child, and besides was of a simple and timid disposition; and the agent, who was accompanied by a policeman, told her he had the power to lock up the whole family if she refused, and to save further trouble she had better give up her child; and the frightened mother yielded and he carried the girl off.

On the following Friday, April 4, the same agent called again with a paper for the parents to sign, surrendering their child to the custody of his Society. But as the law is restricted to children under 14 years of age and the girl was seventeen, the paper was adroitly made to say "*about* 14 *years* old." This paper the parents refused to sign, whereupon the agent went away and soon returned with a police officer, and threatened to arrest them all and send them to jail unless they signed the paper. Under this threat and the stress of fear the parents signed the paper, and the agent went his way.

And by this craft of tyranny, a notable case and public sensation was made in the name of that Society. And Judge Russell said before a public audience, that he had the honor of introducing and carrying a bill through the legislature which greatly increased the power of that Society. But the only way in which its power is increased is by the monstrous perversions illustrated above. As it was "lawful for the probate courts" to do before all which this act renewedly authorizes; and the only real "lawful power" gained

by that Society is the small, cheap prestige of having its name on the Statute-book.

But there is another side to this case. The name of Mrs. Morris has been trumpeted throughout the land by the press, as a monster of cruelty, deserving the serverest judgments and condemnation. The whole family has been harassed, broken into, its peace and integrity assailed, the business of the father injured, and an untold amount of mischief done to all concerned. And all this wrong has been committed in the name of humanity, under the pretense of preventing cruelty to a child; and under the cover of this useless Statute. There is a sequel to this case; for the matter did not end here. The child, or rather young woman, was kept a close prisoner from her parents at the Society's "home" on Chambers Street, neither of them being allowed to see her, when on the 23rd Mrs. Morris called at our office, with an appeal for aid in recovering her daughter, restoring the integrity of her family and the peace of her household, which had been so causelessly and cruelly broken up. I went with her at once to see our senior counsel, who called upon the General Agent of the Society, and requested him to surrender the child to her parents. This he flatly refused to do, and threw out defiance.

Not to be brought into open conflict with the other society before the public, through our own counsel we applied to another attorney, who volunteered his services, served out a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which compelled the agent to appear before Judge Endicott of the Supreme Court to "show cause," &c. The result was the discharge — or rather, the unwilling surrender of the girl without a hearing, and her restoration to her parents and home.

OUR WORK.

As helping to explain the delicate and difficult character of our work, two cases representing two phases of it are taken from the records of our agent, Mr. Hinckley, and presented in his own words.

"Much of the labor of the Children's Protective Society is of a nature which cannot readily be explained or catalogued. To illustrate we present two cases, which are samples of many. We received complaint that a little girl 8 or 9 years old living with a family on a good street in Boston was sadly abused. It was said that her mother stripped her naked in a cold room and threw cold water over her. That she pinched her tongue with pincers; threatened to burn her tongue with a hot poker, and in many ways terrified and abused the child.

"Went and saw the child and mother or guardian. Found the child looking very robust and healthy, warmly, neatly and prettily clad, with flannels next the skin, and clearly showing affection for her adopted mother. The child was attending school regularly and making good progress. Her brief history was one of a wretched life with her own mother, who was a bad woman of the street. The child was taken by her present guardian for charity sake alone, and to save her, if possible, from a life of shame like that of her mother.

"This established the good character, intentions, &c., of the adopted mother, which was, also, testified to by others.

"But the child developed hereditary traits of a bad character, such as a disposition to falsify, or pervert the truth on all occasions. This, it was deemed, must be broken up at all hazards, and the adopted mother did throw water over her naked body, but not in a cold room, in the endeavor to shock the child out of her habit of lying. She did pinch her tongue with tweezers for the same offence ; and, although the remedies were such as we would not recommend, did seem to have some good effects. The lady's intentions were good, if her judgment and skill were deficient. But what was our duty in the premises? The woman was willing to give up the child, if anybody would take her and try and to do better with her. The child clung affectionately to her adopted mother's neck at the suggestion.

"Should we prosecute the woman in such a case as this? We advised her to the best of our ability in regard to the management of the child, and left her where she was."

The next case is related as follows : —

" ——— complains that his wife is almost constantly drunk, and neglects her children sadly. Went to see them. Found things in a bad plight ; wife and mother, young and good looking, barefooted, negligently attired, and evidently under the stupefying influence of liquor : rooms in great disorder and confusion. She had been a fine, prudent servant girl, and had saved $1,000 at the time of her marriage. Since that time has indulged in liquor to the destruction of all home comforts, and endangering the ruin of her children."

After some friendly conversation Mr. Hinckley said he would call again ; and then continues his narative : "Monday, 19th, called again at ——— Street on Mrs. ——— and found things improved in appearance, and learned to my joy that the woman had been to the priest and taken the pledge : and she seemed to feel confident that she could and would keep it. She expressed gratitude at our kindness, and will now, I trust, begin a new and better life. How much better this, than to have prosecuted her, sent her to prison, broken up the family, and made all parties miserable where all are now made happy."

I will add in regard to this case that two friends of the family called with the husband and father on the Saturday when he made complaint, and on the following Thursday, after Mr. Hinckley's last visit, one of these men called to tell of the happy change which had taken place in the home of his friend ; that the wife and mother had come to her old self again, and her husband was filled with joyful hope ; and still later we have learned that the woman has been true to her pledge.

Upon questions involved in these cases Mr. Hinckley submits the following reflections : "The first thought of societies similar to ours in Boston, and other cities, is to prosecute under the law all such cases. We feel it to be unwise, unjust and almost criminal to do so. Many poor people are subjected to fine and imprisonment and the counties to expense, without benefit to any of the parties concerned. Zeal, not according to knowledge, prevails too often. That the law is an indispensable instrument in some cases we

know; but, in a large part of those prosecuted, does more harm than good — bringing shame, loss and distress upon many families. A little good advice and encouragement, frequent visits from a discreet agent, will often remedy very bad cases without the infliction of pain or suffering upon any one, and at very slight expense."

Had we prosecuted the first of these cases for assault and the other for drunkenness, and had the parties sent to the house of correction, we might have had the name of our Society trumpeted abroad through the newspaper court records, and thereby become more notorious. But that would have been of doubtful advantage to us, and would have brought upon us the hatred and enmity of those who now thank and bless us for our kind and friendly aid. The word *punishment*, which has in it a charm to many, is repugnant to us, carrying with it the ideas of wrath and vengeance.

The citation of a few cases in which we have been obliged to appeal to the courts, will help to illustrate and explain the legal aspect of our work: —

——— is a boy 13 years old, who was kicked in his loins by his drunken father 8 years ago, and has been ever since a helpless cripple; been in hospital and discharged as incurable, and has since been cared for by his mother and charitably disposed friends. He is much emaciated, but mentally bright and intelligent, although very delicate and sensitive. The father, though living apart from his wife and son, would frequently get drunk and then go to their home and maltreat his wife and terrify and abuse his son. After several visits to this man, and writing him a letter full of strong appeals to all that was humane, sympathetic, manly or noble in his nature, and receiving several promises of amendment, all of which he broke, we applied to the court, placed him under bonds; and he has since left his wife and helpless son in peace.

Chapter 283, Acts of 1866, authorizes and empowers each of the cities and towns in the State "to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning children under sixteen years of age, who by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness, or other vices of parents, or from orphanage, are growing up in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and disorderly lives; * * * as shall be most conducive to their welfare, and the good order of said city or town."

The third section provides that any Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge or Justice of a municipal or police court, or any trial justice, * * * shall have power to order any child, in the above described condition, "to such institution of instruction or other place that may be assigned for the purpose."

The above act, in short, provides "for the care and education of neglected children." And this class includes a large proportion of those we have to deal with. And the following cases are presented as illustrations.

——— is a habitual drunkard, with four motherless children. Oldest 13 years of age, a stout, well developed girl, kept at home by her father, for housekeeper, and not allowed to attend school. And although the man had some property from which he derived an income, he spent much of it on drink, and his time in idleness, so his daughter had but a single dress, which was covered with filth. Another daugh-

ter attended school occasionally, seldom, however getting to her seat much before ten o'clock, and then being obliged to leave before 12, from hunger, as she had to come from home without breakfast, her father and sister not rising in time to provide any. Two boys, both of school age, spent most of their waking hours in drifting about the streets, "exposed to lead idle and dissolute lives." All appeals to the father having proved unavailing, we applied to the court, and had the children sent to the city school according to the provisions of the law.

——— is another drunkard, with four motherless children, the oldest a boy of 15, the next a girl of 12 years. These children were habitually taken upon "the dump," by their father, and obliged to rake out bits of coal, rags, paper, scrap iron, or any "junk," while he would loaf around, and then spend the money accruing from their scratching on drink and Sunday rioting. None of these children attended school. The girl had not been for three years,— saying when the agent at length found her, that she "had to stay at home to mind the house,"— which was in a wretched state of filth and disorder. And during his many visits there, she was on the dump, or on the street. But, whether on one place, or the other, she was exposed to very debasing influences. The father, after several visits, promised to send his youngest boy to school, but would not allow the girl to do so, and we were compelled to apply the law, through the district court, and have the girl sent to the school for neglected children.

We could multiply these cases, with almost indefinite variations, but these citations, and a reference to the condensed summary below, will enable the reader to sufficiently understand the character of our work, and its intimate relations to the public welfare ; and also the necessity that exists, not only that this work shall be done, but that it shall be done wisely and well.

And further, that it should be done as quietly and unobtrusively as possible. And although, at the formation of the first Society of the kind in the civilized world — in the city of New York, there may have and doubtless did exist reasons for publishing details of cases with the names of persons involved, for the purpose of proving the need of such societies, — as that need is now generally admitted, there no longer exists any reason for such publication ; the exigencies which first made it necessary having ceased to exist.

And there is now no more reason for such publication in our case than there is in the case of the "Children's Mission," "Home for the Little Wanderers," "Children's Friend Society," "House of the Good Shepherd," "Guardian Angel," or any other of the numerous societies in the State for aiding children.

The following paragraph from a late circular issued by this Society will help to show the spirit by which our conduct is guided.

"In the prosecution of our humane work, we deem it of great importance to keep within the strict bounds of truth, of courtesy, of good breeding ; and in all things so to conduct ourselves, as to win the confidence, secure the good will, and the conscientious approval of those with whom we are brought in contact. And as persons are frequently accused of wrongs to children who are entirely innocent, and

who are greatly injured by the publication of their names in newspapers. we regard such publication as unwise, and a wrong, as justly deserving condemnation, as those we are seeking to redress.

"*Hence, in protecting children from wrongs, we must see to it that we inflict no wrong upon their parents or others.*"

So in dealing with this subject there should be no headlong precipitancy. but the utmost prudence and caution.

Every child, though at first only regarded as a member of the family, is destined to become a responsible member of society, and in our efforts to protect, elevate, and improve the condition and character of children, we are laboring to promote and secure the welfare of society at a most vital point.

It is to be considered that children are the raw material of which the whole social fabric is formed. The warp and woof of which the entire web of society is woven; and every child-thread, whether spun in the lowest dens of vice and sin, or in the home of culture, virtue and purity, enters as a constituent element into the structure of that web. How important, then, to the welfare of society, that the elements of which it is composed should be cleansed from all base, degrading, and destructive materials. So that no more physical, mental, or moral shoddy may enter into its living structure.

But the task of purification is indeed Herculean. And in dealing with it, we find at least two important factors which determine individual characters, shape their careers, and effect the welfare of society.

First, *Heredity*, which fixes the organic tendencies of individuals.

Second, *Environment*, which effects and modifies the heredity.

"Heredity and environment are the parallels, between which the questions of vice and crime, and their judicious treatment, extend. The objective point is, to determine how much of each results from heredity, how much from environment," and from these to find out the wisest course to pursue in our efforts to amend vicious lives, and to check their increase.

Heredity and environment act and react upon each other; and this mutual interaction intensifies the influence of both, and where the influence of each is bad, the first step is to separate them, by breaking up the environment.

A case in point was found by our agent within ten miles of Boston, where a family of 13 persons, a father, mother, 9 children, and 2 grandchildren were all living in a house with but one room, and a low narrow attic. A part of the room was occupied by a bed and cook-stove. The grandchildren belonged to an unmarried daughter, and their paternity was unknown. These children, from oldest to youngest, were profane and degraded; with no hopes or aspirations, beyond a desire for "plenty of rum and tobacco," with both of which they were reeking.

These children are all badly born. If they have within them any upward tendencies, they are dormant, or overborne by the dominant forces of evil to which they are exposed. Trained to no habits of industry; brought under the influence of no mental or moral culture, but left to drift on in the degrading currents of their birth and early surroundings,—what better can we expect of this family than a hot-

bed and nursery of poverty, vice and crime? and this is but one among thousands of similar cases.

Are these miserable lives, and these wretched environments, the only birth-rights to which these human souls are entitled? And has not society a right to demand that the materials which enter into its organic structure as members of its own body shall be born of better stock, and trained under better surroundings and influences than these?

And we may ask, further, if it is not the first duty, as well as the first right of society, to interfere in all such cases, as well for its own as for the children's good; and place them where all the evil tendencies within them thall be repressed, and all the noble and beautiful attributes of our nature shall be called into activity by the overmastering power of goodness and love? But to effect these so important and desirable results requires the profoundest wisdom, and the highest prudence and discretion, as well as the broadest sympathy with human nature in all stages and conditions of its development.

It seems almost unnecessary to reflect that all great criminals and offenders commenced their lives as innocent children, who were in most, if not in all cases, degraded and ruined by the debasing influences of their conditions and surroundings. We aim, to the extent of our ability, to check and remedy these sources of evil.

It is shown by a late report of the London School Board that since more attention has been given to the education of poor, neglected, outcast children, there has been a corresponding decrease of juvenile crime. Hence we seek to rescue and protect children from abuse, ignorance, and degradation, well knowing that if, through neglect, they fall into vice and crime, the fault lies at the door of the public; and the whole public will be scourged in consequence of such neglect, by the disturbance of its peace, the outrages upon its welfare, and the heavy taxes from their prosecution and support.

LORING MOODY.

Below is a condensed summary of our work.

Neglected children relieved,	115
Children in circuses, "	7
" in theatres,	13
" assaulted,	19
" abandoned,	22
" in baby farms,	6
" indecently exposed,	9
" on streets late at night,	15
" kidnaped,	4
Supplied with food, clothing, &c.,	37
Sent to charitable institutions,	23
Found homes in private families,	9
Children placed under guardinship,	3

If ever anything is done efficiently to mend the morals and manners of society, it must be done with the children. Habits are fixed with maturity. And, as the chief obstacle to our greater success is want of money, — our agents being compelled to turn aside from their work to solicit funds to carry it on, — if any desire to bestow benefactions, bequests, gifts, to objects which will work to the best welfare of their race, and the highest good of society, here is an open and inviting door for the most effective and beneficent missionary enterprise.

And if any, before departing this life, wish to leave behind them memorials of their benevolence, which will cause multitudes of little children, now and in the years to come, to "rise up and call them blessed," they can find no means within their reach which will more surely accomplish the desired result than by this Society.

And, as we aim to carry out our work upon the principles and in the spirit herein presented, we can confidently appeal to the public for its generous support.

For this we need money to maintain an office, support active agents, afford temporary relief in distressing cases, pay printers, and all expenses necessary to the prosecution of our humane work.

Life-Members pay fifty dollars; Annual Members, five dollars; Patrons, one dollar and under five dollars.

Your co-operation and support are cordially solicited.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent to FREDERICK S. CABOT, Treasurer, Rialto Building, No. 131 Devonshire Street, this city, or paid directly to the Agent on application.

N.B. — This Society has established an office in Room 7, No. 8 Hamilton Place, where all persons having knowledge of cases of cruelty, or abuse of children, are requested to report them for investigation.

Boston, 1879.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer herewith submits his Report of the financial condition of the Society on the first day of May, 1879.

Receipts prior to my assuming the office, April 1, 1878,	$499.00
" for April, 1878, - - - - - - -	169.00
" for the 12 months ending April 30, 1879, -	1792.35
Total, - - - - - - - - - - -	$2461.25

The expenses, exclusive of salaries, for the same time have been $603.44, divided as follows, viz.: Postage, $63.87; Travel, $196.82;

Printing, $83.31; Rent and Office Expenses, $145.05; Advertising, $14.75; Certificate of Incorporation, $5.00; Commissions to Agents and Clerk hire, $84.33; for Witnesses, $2.70; Books, $1.72; Telegrams, 89 cts.; Supplies, $5.00.

Paid for Salaries of Secretary and Special Agent since the organization of the Society, $1857.81.

F. S. CABOT, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS WERE RECEIVED TO MAY 1, 1879.

1877.

Frederic Robins,	5 00	Jos. S. Ropes,	5 00
L. J. B. Lincoln,	5 00	L. Prang,	5 00
John C. Ropes,	5 00	May Ann Wales,	5 00
Mrs. C. H. Minot,	5 00	Abbott Lawrence,	5 00
Mrs. Fenno Tudor,	5 00	Nathan Appleton,	5 00
Chas. F. Shimmin,	5 00	Thomas G. Appleton,	5 00
Kate Prescott Ward,	5 00	R. M. Mason,	5 00
Mrs. W. H. Thorndike,	5 00	John D. Long,	5 00
Frederic J. Greene,	5 00	Charles R. Train,	5 00
Samuel E. Sewall,	5 00	Witness fees,	3 55
J. N. Dunson,	5 00	T. Jefferson Coolidge,	5 00
Loring Moody,	5 00	Rice, Kendall & Co.,	5 00
Percival L. Everett,	5 00	Mrs. W. L. Hooper,	5 00
Amos A. Lawrence,	5 00	Thomas E. Bixby,	5 00
James Alexander,	5 00	Wm. P. Mason,	5 00
Oliver Ditson,	5 00	Henry C. Lodge,	5 00
W. W. Greenough,	5 00	Mrs. Geo. Ticknor,	5 00
D. R. Whitney,	5 00	Mrs. Wm. Amory,	5 00
Mrs. Nancy Curtis,	5 00	" J. M. Beebe,	5 00
Russell Lord,	5 00	E. S. Converse,	5 00
Friend,	5 00	Mrs. Gardner Brewer,	5 00
Mabel T. Thayer,	2 00	Geo. F. Parkman,	5 00
S. R. Payson,	5 00	Frederic R. Sears,	5 00
H. P. Kidder,	5 00	Mrs. S. Hooper,	5 00
M. Brimmer,	5 00	Alice S. Hooper,	5 00
A. A. Burrage,	5 00	F. Gordon Dexter,	5 00
Mary Hemenway,	5 00	Mrs. Geo. Gardner,	5 00
Sarah S. Russell,	5 00	Louisa Chadwick,	5 00
Geo. M. Barnard,	5 00	Mrs. N. W. Russell,	5 00
E. M. Brewer,	5 00	" Wm. Appleton,	5 00
Edmund Dwight,	5 00	" R. C. Waterston,	5 00
Mrs. H. S. Chase,	5 00	" Theodore Parker,	5 00
Wm. Endicott, Jr.,	5 00	Court fees,	2 35
Isaac T. Burr,	5 00	M. H. Simpson,	5 00
Mrs. S. Eliot,	5 00	Albert H. Morse,	5 00
Wm. B. Spooner,	5 00	L. Hollingsworth,	5 00
John C. Haynes,	5 00	Joseph Sawyer,	5 00
Friend,	5 00		

1878.

Chas. P. Curtis,	5 00
Francis Hinckley,	5 00
Mrs. James Lawrence,	5 00
Chas. E. Moody,	5 00
John Ayers,	5 00
Geo. L. Bryant,	1 00
J. R. Hall,	5 00
D. L. Milliken,	1 00
W. F. Carey,	5 00
James S. Amory,	5 00
E. A. Abbott,	1 00
Francis A. Osborne,	5 00
Wm. O. Grover,	5 00
C. W. Amory,	5 00
C. A. W. Crosby,	1 00
C. H. Codman,	1 00
Alexander Cochrane,	5 00
Jacob Sleeper,	5 00
J. W. Brown,	1 00
A. M. Howland,	5 00
F. S. Cabot,	5 00
Friend,	1 00
Loring Moody,	50 00
Thomas H. Russell,	5 00
Friend,	1 00
A. N. Clark,	5 00
Chas. C. Barry,	2 00
M. Brimmer,	5 00
Wm. Endicott, Jr.,	5 00
J. C. Braman,	3 00
Cash,	1 00
Sidney Andrews,	1 00
A Friend,	1 00
A Friend,	1 00
James S. Jones, Pittsfield,	10 00
H. W. Longfellow, C'mb'dge	5 00
Samuel Batchelder, "	5 00
Mrs. James Greenleaf, "	5 00
Benj. H. Paddock,	5 00
L. W. Caldwell, Fitchburg,	5 00
Mrs. H. N. Pickering,	5 00
Friend, Cambridge,	4 00
C. C. Everett, "	1 00
Ezra Abbott, "	1 00
Friend, "	1 00
Friend, "	1 00
C. W. Sever, "	2 00
F. J. Child, "	2 00
Boston Type Foundry,	2 00
Henry C. Rand & Co.,	1 00
Wm. Lloyd Garrison,	2 00
Mabel T. Thayer,	3 00
Mrs. Eben Dale,	5 00
Friend, Brookline,	5 00
Mrs. Edward L. Tead, Jamaica Plain,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
James W. Harris, Camb'ge,	1 00
Wm. T. Richardson, "	2 00
A Friend, "	2 00
E. P. Whitman, "	5 00
J. D. Whitney, "	5 00
C. E. Norton, "	5 00
Wm. Brandt Storer, "	5 00
J. C. Fisk, "	5 00
James A. Dupee, Winch't'r,	5 00
Henry L. Pierce,	5 00
T. Sherwin,	2 00
B. O. Pierce, Cambridge,	1 00
John B. Pierce,	2 00
Friend,	1 00
Wm. H. Clapp, Weymouth,	1 00
J. A. Lane,	1 00
Friend,	1 00
Waldo Higginson,	5 00
Friend,	5 00
E. A. W. Harlow,	1 00
D. D. Dana,	1 00
W. S. Jordan,	1 00
F. C. Richards,	1 00
Thomas Lang,	1 00
I. M. Spelman,	5 00
Wm. I. Bowditch,	5 00
Chas. Endicott,	2 00
Friend,	1 00
R. B. Brigham,	1 00
H. C. Turner,	1 00
A Friend,	5 00
S. P. Holbrook,	20 00
Geo. H. Chickering,	5 00
Francis Brooks,	5 00
John L. Whiting,	5 00
H. C. Thacher,	5 00
Mrs. T. Chase,	5 00
B. Schlesinger,	50 00
P. C. Brooks,	25 00
Mrs. W. S. Bullard,	5 00
" C. T. Greene,	1 00

Friend,	1 00
Several Friends,	7 00
A. A. Miner,	2 00
Arthur T. Lyman,	5 00
Alex. Strong,	5 00
Geo. M. Brooks,	1 00
A. D. Webber,	1 00
James W. Brown,	5 00
A. H. Batcheller,	5 00
A. D. Farnsworth,	5 00
C. A Linneman,	5 00
Q. A. Shaw,	5 00
Mrs. James B. Dow,	5 00
Mrs. Geo. R. Russell,	25 00
C. J. Merrill,	5 00
Chas. Faulkner,	5 00
S. D. Warren,	5 00
C. L. Young,	5 00
James Mellen,	5 00
Edward L. Davis,	1 00
A. W. Clapp,	1 00
Friend,	1 00
R. S. Frost,	1 00
Collection at Dr. Miner's Ch.	5 84
S. S. Allen,	1 00
F. A. Gould,	1 00
Cash,	1 00
Mrs. J. S. Fay,	5 00
Wm. R. Robeson, Jr.,	5 00
Geo. D. Edmands,	5 00
Alexander Strong,	5 00
Henry R. Glover,	5 00
J. D. Farnsworth,	5 00
Geo. C. Richardson,	5 00
J. B. Fenno,	5 00
Isaac P. T. Edmands,	5 00
Edward Lawrence,	5 00
P. J. Stone,	2 00
Henry A. Mellen,	1 00
Children's Friend,	1 00
John Cheever,	1 00
James Adams,	5 00
Geo. R. Denny,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
Mrs. Thomas Cole, Salem,	10 00
" N. Saltonstall, "	5 00
Augustus Story, "	5 00
Wm. Mack, "	5 00
Alvan Clark, Camb'dg'port,	1 00
Amos Stone, Everett,	5 00
Wm. Raymond,	1 00
F. E. Downer,	1 00
J. C. Ropes,	5 00
Mrs. Wm. T. Gliden,	20 00
S. Griffiths Morgan, New Bedford,	5 00
Lydia R. Swain, N. Bedford,	5 00
Jonathan Browne, "	5 00
Russell Young, Harwich,	1 00
Collection at Harwich,	1 46
Jos. Grinnell, New Bedford,	2 00
Geo. Marston, "	1 00
O. Prescott, "	1 00
Hiram Van Campen, "	1 00
Chas. H. Pierce, "	1 00
Wm. C. Taber, "	2 00
Henry T. Wood, "	1 00
Dana B. Humphrey, "	1 00
G. Felix Matther, "	1 00
J. C. Delano, "	2 00
Mrs. F. L. Eliot, "	1 00
" E. P. Robeson, "	1 00
" E. P. Sumner, "	1 00
" Wm. W. Crapo, "	2 00
" M. Howland, "	2 00
H. S. Adams,	1 00
A Friend,	1 00
Amos P. Tapley,	5 00
Arthur W. Blake,	5 00
S. E. Sewall,	10 00
John P. Spaulding,	5 00
D. N. Skillings,	5 00
Charles Whitney,	5 00
J. L. Brewer,	5 00
Friend,	5 00
John Cummings,	5 00
J. Warren Merrill,	10 00
E. Whitney,	5 00
M. Bolles,	1 00
Cash,	2 00
Friend,	1 00
Cash,	2 00
Francis Cabot,	2 00
Friend of Children,	1 00
Cash,	2 00
O. Ditson,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
J. D. Denison,	5 00
Friends,	2 00
Mrs. B. L. Young,	5 00
B. W. Munroe,	5 00
Eustace C. Fitz,	5 00
Henry Wood,	2 00
Giles H. Rich,	1 00

Collection at Chelsea,	3 55
J. H. Osgood, "	5 00
Friends, to date,	7 00
Gustavus A. Somerby,	2 00
T. L. Savage,	2 00
John Clark,	5 00
Charles Torrey,	5 00
Laban Pratt,	2 00
Friend,	2 00
W. S. Chase,	2 00
Cash,	2 00
J. Q. B.,	1 00
Willard Dalrymple,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
Samuel D. Crane,	1 00
Caroline Merriam,	50 00
John H. Cabot,	25 00
W. W. Greenough,	5 00
Wm. B. Weston,	1 00
Cash,	1 00
Warren Sawyer,	2 00
Friend,	2 00
E. S. Grew,	2 00
E. Read,	2 00
P. F. Wells,	5 00
J. Sawyer,	1 00
C. S. K.,	1 00
Wm. Roach, Medford,	2 00
Chas. R. Train,	1 00
E. M. Brewer,	5 00
J. S. Ropes,	2 00
Friend,	1 00
F. Williams,	1 00
Jacob Sleeper,	1 00
Edmund Dwight,	5 00
Wm. Amory,	5 00
I. T. Burr,	5 00
S. S. Pierce,	2 00
T. Jefferson Coolidge,	5 00
Mrs. Geo. Ticknor,	5 00
E. L. Barney,	1 00
R. M. Mason,	5 00
Friend,	1 00
Wm. P. Mason,	5 00
Mrs. S. Hooper,	5 00
Alice S. Hooper,	5 00
Wm. B. Spooner,	5 00
F. Gordon Dexter,	5 00
A Friend, Worcester,	1 00
Warren McFarland, "	5 00
Wm. T. Merrifield, "	1 00
F. H. Dewey, "	2 00
A. L. Burbank, Worcester,	1 00
Preston D. Town, "	2 00
Stephen Sawyer, "	2 00
E. H. Stark, "	1 00
Sarah E. Allen, "	2 00
Wm. Smith, "	1 00
Friend, "	1 00
H. Goddard, "	1 00
A Friend, "	1 00
" "	2 00
" "	1 00
H. W. Miller, "	2 00
Stephen Salisbury, "	10 00
N. T. Bemis, "	1 00
A. Tolman, "	2 00
W. S. Lincoln, "	2 00
E. K. Goddard, "	1 00
C. M. Miles, "	1 00
Jerome Marble, "	2 00
P. C. Bacon, "	2 00
J. Mason, "	1 00
L. Prang,	2 00
G. M. Barnard,	1 00
Pliny Nickerson,	2 00
Nathan Appleton,	2 00
I. H. Dane,	1 00
Mrs. Theodore Parker,	3 00
Walter C. Wright,	1 00
W. S. McKown,	1 00
Wm. G. Saltonstall, Salem,	5 00
John C. Palfrey, Belmont,	5 00
Helen Porter, Medford,	5 00
C. Damon,	2 00
Friends, to date,	12 00
O. T. Gray,	1 00
J. W. Wheelwright,	1 00
E. Pierson Beebe,	5 00
R. S. Fay,	5 00
Friend,	3 00
Miss Turner,	1 00
Friend,	2 00
Mrs. B. S. Reed,	5 00
J. F. Brown,	5 00
Mrs. G. H. Norman,	5 00
Charles E. Fuller,	5 00
Edgar Lombard,	5 00
Mrs. B. F. Nourse,	5 00
Henry Whitman,	5 00
H. Stackpole,	2 00
Friend,	2 00
J. W. Pierce,	1 00
C. H. Andrews,	2 00

A. Winslow,	1 00
Mrs. S. Wheelwright,	4 00
Charles H. Parker,	5 00
Mrs. J. M. Glidden,	5 00
Dr. G. B. Shattuck,	5 00
H. A. Rice,	5 00
Mrs. G. R. Payson,	5 00
" C. A. Johnson,	5 00
" S. B. Schlesinger,	5 00
" B. R. Curtis,	5 00
" E. C. Johnson,	5 00
R. H. Conwell,	5 00
Charles P. Barnes,	5 00
Mrs. Geo. Holden,	5 00
G. C. Crehore,	5 00
Cecil P. Wilson,	5 00
Mrs. P. Grant,	5 00
Misses Brewer,	5 00
Mrs. J. Hogg,	5 00
" S. P. Blake, Jr.,	2 00
" F. T. Gray,	2 00
" J. Dixwell Thompson,	2 00
" H. L Wade,	2 00
" J. R. Williams,	1 00
B. French,	1 00
Mrs. R. H. Green,	1 00
Various Friends,	15 00
Mrs. S. E. Wescott,	5 00
John A. Burnham,	5 00
M. Crosby,	5 00
Augustus Flagg,	5 00
G. R. Richardson,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
H. W. Suter,	2 00
Mrs. Bailey, Hotel Pelham,	1 00
" Libby, " "	1 00
" Perkins, " "	1 00
" Proctor, " "	1 00
E. F. Atkins,	5 00
J. C. S. Parcher,	5 00
J. Ellis,	1 00
Friend,	2 00
Mrs. G. Morey,	1 00
" S. L. Pitkin,	1 00
Friends,	3 00
W. H. H.,	1 00
W. S. H.,	2 00
J. M. G.,	1 00
G. H. Peters,	5 00
J. French,	5 00
Henry S. Rowe,	5 00
J. W. Converse,	5 00
K. P. Fletcher,	2 00
P. Dailey,	1 00
Aug. W. Sampson,	2 00
H. S. Potter,	1 00
W. F. D.,	1 00
J. M J.,	1 00
Cash and Friends,	14 00
Mrs. W. E. Alden, W'lth'm,	1 00
E. R. Cutler, "	1 00
M. A. Whetford, "	1 00
Mrs. Worcester, "	1 00
" Hobart, "	1 00
" M. F. Stone, "	1 00
Cash, "	1 00
Cash, "	1 00
Mrs. M. W. Whitney, "	1 00
N. Morse, "	1 00
Cash,	2 00
Silas Potter,	5 00
Asa P. Potter,	5 00
Fred. C. Herrick,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
Cash,	1 00
D. P. Illsly,	1 00
Cash,	1 00
E. A. W. Harlow,	1 00
E. Gillman,	1 00
J. B. Goodrich,	1 00
Cash,	1 00
Robert F. Clark,	5 00
David Snow,	5 00
N. W. Rice,	5 00
Wm. E. Bright,	5 00
Cash from seven persons,	8 00
Weston Lewis,	1 00
J. M. Gleason,	1 00
John Greaves,	1 00
Carlyle Petersilea,	1 00
J. Colby Fernald,	1 00
J. S. Robinson,	5 00
John P. Spaulding,	5 00
H. L. Lawrence,	1 00
Lincoln Chamberlain,	1 00
Cash from three persons,	3 00
Geo. Ripley,	5 00
Frederick R. Sears,	5 00
Mrs. Wm. Amery,	5 00
" George Gardner,	5 00
" C. C. Chadwick,	5 00
" Hunnewell,	5 00
Wm. Parsons,	2 00
Cash,	2 00

Geo. C. Lord,	100 00	Mrs. John Lowell,	2 00
Mackintosh, Green & Co.,	5 00	G. B. Emerson,	5 00
Samuel Gould,	3 00	C. Henry Adams,	1 00
Three Friends,	4 00	Miss E. E. Sears,	5 00
Friend,	2 00	Cash,	2 00
"	1 00	"	1 00
Jacob A. Dresser,	2 00	Mrs. B. S. Reed,	5 00

1879.

James Ellison,	5 00	E. S. Converse,	10 00
Daniel Needham,	5 00	F. A. O.,	2 00
Mrs. Fenno Tudor,	50 00	C. W. A.,	3 00
Arthur W. Blake,	10 00	James S. Amory,	5 00
Blake Bros. & Co.,	10 00	Kies Doane,	1 00
Chas. E. Moody,	5 00	T. L. Savage,	2 00
Mrs. James Lawrence,	5 00	J. Rogers,	2 00
P. S. Page,	5 00	Mrs. C. F. Adams,	5 00
Friend, sent to Treasurer,	5 00	Geo. H. Long,	5 00
Franklin Haven,	5 00	James Guild,	5 00
John Foster,	5 00	A. W. Hersey,	5 00
Stone & Downer,	5 00	A Friend,	5 00
Isaac Sweetser,	5 00	N. D. Whitney,	5 00
Chas. Choate,	5 00	O. E. Weld,	5 00
R. L. Day,	5 00	F. C. Richards,	5 00
Geo. W. Ballou,	5 00	B. P. Cunningham & Co.,	5 00
Nath'l J. Bradlee,	5 00	Miss Susan Richardson,	5 00
G. S. Bryant,	1 00	Robert C. Winthrop,	10 00
A Friend,	1 00	Wm. P. Sargent,	5 00
Dole Bros.,	1 00	Barney Corey,	5 00
J. Willard Rice,	1 00	Mrs. Oliver Ditson,	5 00
Friend,	1 00	C. Seaver,	2 00
Gardner Tufts,	1 00	G. Ryder,	2 00
Friend,	1 00	Mrs. H. S. $2. F. O. D. 50c.	2 50
F. J. Greene,	3 00	A. M. Howland,	5 00
Friend,	1 00	J. W. Cummings,	1 00
C. A. S.,	2 00	Geo A. Thayer,	5 00
T. O. W. P. Burnham,	3 00	James Jackson,	1 50
Mrs. M. J. Milliken,	1 00	P. Francis Wells,	1 00
" J. J. Clark,	1 00	John B. Pierce,	5 00
Wm. S. Denny,	2 00	Wm. Gaston,	5 00
Cash,	1 50	F. Hinckley,	2 00
Azuriah Smith,	1 00	Chas. S. Butler,	5 00
Mrs. H. E. Bartlett,	1 00	Fred L. Ames,	5 00
H. O. H.,	2 00	E. K. Butler,	5 00
G. F. O.,	1 00	E. N. Pickering,	1 00
Wm. T. Parker,	1 00	E. P. Cutler,	5 00
C. E. Guild,	1 00	J. F. Faxon,	1 00
Wm. O. Grover,	10 00	John Reed,	2 00
J. Warren Merrill,	5 00	Jas. A. Dupee,	5 00

M. H. Simpson,	5 00	Henry W. Longfellow,	5 00
Mrs. E. L. Tead,	5 00	Earl W. Johnson,	5 00
Miss Minnie E. Tead,	2 00	A. P. Martin,	5 00
Wm. H. Clapp,	1 00	E. B. Phillips,	5 00
D. Johnson,	1 00	Chas. J. Sprague,	5 00
C. E. Daniels,	1 00	Frederick C. Herrick,	5 00
W. H. S. Jordan,	1 00	Wales Tucker,	5 00
Moody Merrill,	2 00	J. W. Clark,	5 00
Friends,	5 00	R. B. Fisher,	1 00
Wm Endicott,	5 00	C. F. Claflin.	3 00
Henry C. Brooks,	5 00	Six Friends, to date,	6 00